

News and Comment
Written by Experts

STAR-BULLETIN SPORTS

Edited By
L. REDINGTON

SEVENTEEN BOAT RACES CARDED FOR REGATTA DAY, SEPT. 21

The Regatta Day program has been finally arranged. The committee of the Hawaiian Rowing Association that has had the matter in charge, met yesterday afternoon, and definitely carded 17 races for September 21.

The new feature of this year's program is races for Japanese power sampans, three of these being down for settlement. The course will be from the judges' boat around the bell buoy and return, about 3 miles, and as cash prizes are offered it is expected that the races will all be well filled.

As in former years, the senior barge race, the big event of the card, will come second on the list. This seems like an anti-climax, especially as there will be a Coast crew in competition, which will be a stellar attraction, but there is a good reason for the placing, as the course is much smoother early in the morning than later in the day, and conditions generally better. The idea is to give the seniors the best of it regardless of time, and so the race will be pulled at about 10 a. m.

With Regatta Day less than two weeks off, the Healan and Myrtle clubs are going through the usual upheavals and shifts that fall to the lot of every rowing organization before an important race. There are setbacks and discouragements, but long experience has shown that this is the case whenever and wherever oarsmen compete, and the chances are that everything will straighten itself out in due time, and there isn't much real cause for worry.

The Healan are shaking their heads over their new barge, recently arrived from the Coast, and here there seems to be a legitimate ground for apprehension. The rowing men say that the boat is too light—too light for the present senior crew at and rate—and that it is almost impossible to keep it sliding smoothly when the rough water at the harbor entrance is encountered. The boat is shallower than the old stand-by Kulumanu, and the men find that the least break in form checks headway and throws the crew off.

There was much gloom yesterday when the junior crew in the Kulumanu rowed frigidly around the seniors in their new barge, and at once coaches and oarsmen got into action with changes and suggestions. There is a fair chance that the new barge will be turned over to the freshmen, who are much lighter, and that both the seniors and juniors will row in the Kulumanu. This matter will be settled in the next few days, by pitting the juniors and seniors against each other again, only exchanging boats this time. If the juniors in the new boat can trim the seniors in the old, then the trouble lies in crews, not barges, and there are apt to be more shifts in the positions.

Last night the Healan seniors were shifted considerably by Coach Jim Lloyd. Dick Sullivan went from 2 to 4, Fred Wichman from 4 to stroke, and Kroll stroke to 2. What this change will effect remains to be seen. The Healan seniors now sit as follows: Wichman, stroke; Hesse, 5; Sullivan, 4; Ed Heidemann, 3; Kroll, 2; W. Grace, bow.

Over at the Myrtle boat house both the senior and freshman crews have taken up training quarters, and are getting in some early morning spins on the harbor. The men are working for all that's in them, and while there doesn't seem to be as much form as in the Healan boat, the men dig harder, with a strong catch and leg thrust. They impress the on-looker as having more "stuff" behind their oars. The senior Myrtles turned out in the following order last night: Lyle, stroke; Bob Chillingworth, 5; F. Becher, 4; W. McDougal, 3; J. O'Brien, 2; Sam Johnson, bow. Johnson is a veteran, but he hasn't pulled in a boat for five years. He seems to be making good, however, and his fine physical condition should see him through a hard race.

The Puunene are expected tomorrow on the Claudine, and will train at the Myrtle quarters. The Maui crew is said to be much improved this season, but its chances of taking the senior event are not regarded very seriously by local oarsmen. Alameda's Attraction.

The Alameda crew starts tomorrow from San Francisco, and is due here on the 16th. The chief interest of this year's regatta centers on the meeting between the Coast and Hawaiian crews, and every move of the Alamedans will be closely watched. Probably they will be under wraps in their trial spins, and it will not be until the race that their real class comes out.

An effort is being made by the Hawaiian Rowing Association to raise a special subscription for a permanent challenge cup for the senior race, for the \$25 trophy allotted on the program is hardly adequate for so important an inter-section event. For the honor of the islands, something worth while in the way of a trophy should be hung up.

The Myrtles will be ready to slip their new pair oar into the water before long. The boat is now at Walker's shop and looks like the real thing.

The Program.

Following is the Regatta Day program in full:

1. Whaleboat 4-oared race; \$20.
2. Senior 6-oared barge race; \$25, \$15, \$5 trophies.
3. Canoe race, 6 paddles; \$25, \$15, \$5 trophies.
4. Freshman 6-oared barge race; \$25, \$15 trophies.
5. Canoe race for boys; 6 paddles; \$12.
6. Senior pair oar; \$15 trophy.

SPEEDY TENNIS MAUI ROLLERS ON THE BIG ISLAND COMING HERE

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]

HILLO Sept. 6.—The last few games in the tennis tournament being run through by the Hilo Tennis club have proved very exciting and some rattling good tennis has been the result.

In the finals of the mixed doubles in which Mrs. Patten and Alvah Scott wrested the honors from Mrs. Martels and George Willifong, the interest reached its limit. One set went to each pair and they then settled down to fight out the last, long deciding period. The score of 5 all was called after Mrs. Bartels and Willifong had the set 5-2 and 40 love. When 5 all was reached the umpire called the games off until the next day on account of the darkness.

Coming to the courts next day Mrs. Patten and Scott secured the honors.

A surprise of the tournament was the defeat of Mrs. Patten and Mrs. Vicens in the ladies doubles. Mrs. Cast-edyck and Mrs. Bartels coming out winners. It was not until the three full sets had been played, however, that the victory of either side was known. It was a particularly hard fight throughout and each stroke was a little royal.

Dr. Fred Irwin defeated Bernard Vicens in the semi-finals of the men's singles and will play Scott tomorrow for the final.

BASEBALL COMMISSION MEETS.

The board of arbitration of the Oahu Senior League will hold a meeting at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at the office of Charles Chillingworth, to consider the appeal of the Portuguese Athletic Club, taken from the ruling of the league in the matter of the protest against the Stars. The P. A. C.'s protested Umpire Ralph's now famous decision at the plate, when he gave Dick Joseph the "safe" signal at the plate, and then called him out in the face of a roar from Barney Joy of the Stars. The league management threw out the protest and appeal was taken to the commission, which consists of L. D. Timmona, chairman; John H. Wise, A. L. Castle, and Wm. Cottrell.

7. Junior 6-oared barge race; \$25 trophy.
8. Canoe race for women; 4 paddles; \$15, \$5.
9. Junior pair oar; trophy.
10. Canoe race for women; \$15, \$5.
11. Four-paddle canoe race; \$15, \$5.
12. Sailing race for sea wrens; \$10, \$5 trophies.
13. Sailing race for pearls; \$10, \$5 trophies.
14. Sailing race for canoes; \$10, \$5.
15. Power sampan race; more than 40 h. p.; \$15, \$10.
16. Power sampan race; between 25 and 40 h. p.; \$15, \$10.
17. Power sampan race; under 25 h. p.; \$15, \$10.

Return Game Arranged on Local Alleys Between "Y" and Puunene Bowlers

Maui and Honolulu bowlers are to meet in another alley contest in the near future. Last month the "Y" wood workers took a flying trip to the Valley Isle at the time of the Harvest Home festival, and were trimmed by the Puunene crowd. Now the latter are coming over to give the locals battle on their home alleys.

The match is carded for the evening of Regatta Day, and should prove a good one. Either three or five games will be played by the five-man teams, total pins to count. Honolulu will be represented by the same quintette that rolled at Maui, Dyson, Rietow, White, Wilkinson and Lear.

Arrangements for the inter-island bowling league will also be talked over at the time of the coming match. Ed. Dinert of Maui promising to be on hand. Probably volters of Kaula will also attend.

CHINESE SHUT OUT OF CANADA

The Chinese baseball team won another victory after leaving Grand Rapids, Mich. The game was played at Detroit, and the Honolulu boys proved their superiority on the diamond, the score being 5 to 2 in their favor. Honolulu, however, lost quite a bit of advertising when the Chinese players found that they could not go over to Canada to fulfill their engagement, though all of them are American citizens.

The Detroit News of August 26 has this to say concerning the cancellation of the game in Canada: "Detroiters will get another chance to see the Chinese baseball team in action today. Owing to the fact that the papers necessary to get the Celestials in and out of the country have gone astray, the team can not leave American soil and the game scheduled with Saris tomorrow has been canceled. The Honolulu students will remain here and play a return game with the S. & S. at Mack Park."

COUNTRY CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Oahu Country Club is to be held Thursday night at the clubhouse, and is to be preceded by a dinner. Officers and directors for the ensuing year will be elected, and the directors will then name the standing committees, of which the most important is the grounds committee, in view of the extension to the golf links that has just been started.

MANOA TENNIS CLUB HOLDS ELECTION



F. E. STEERE.

The Manoa Tennis Club, probably the most energetic tennis organization in the islands when it comes to keeping the tournament ball bounding, elected officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held last night. Another meeting will be held Monday evening to consider suggested amendments to the by laws.

F. E. Steere, a live wire tennis enthusiast, who combines both playing and executive ability, is the club's new president. He plans a campaign of strenuous tennis for the fall, and Manoa members are all looking forward to keep sport and plenty of it.

Following is the complete list of officers elected:

F. E. Steere, president; W. H. Goetz, vice president; I. H. Beadle, treasurer; W. A. Greenwell, secretary. Grounds committee—B. F. Beard more, Ernest Ross, Donald Ross and George G. Guild.

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| Fifth Cavalry | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| First Infantry | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| Second Infantry | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| First Artillery | 1 | 5 | .166 |

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Stiff neck, lame back, lumbago, pains in the side and chest, all indicate muscular rheumatism. There is no more satisfactory remedy for trouble of this kind than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, massaged well into the skin. Many severe cases that have defied all other treatment have yielded to the soothing effect of this liniment. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

It is said that girls who lip are expert kissers.

SOLDIERS COULD TEACH BIG LEAGUE CLUBS GOOD LESSON

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Sept. 10.—It was baseball all the way Sunday afternoon and first-class ball, too, as the final scores in the double-header that was run off show. Thrills and thrills were furnished in all variety in nearly every inning and the more than a thousand spectators that thronged the infantry diamond had an athletic feast that kept the big crowd cheering and rooting from two o'clock until the sun was well down over Kole pass to the west.

The first game was between the tail-enders of the Post League and its finish showed the Second Infantry out of the cellar while the Field Artillery, by a narrow margin, had been dropped into the sub-basement.

The opposing batteries were Smith and McCue for the doughboys and Bowers and Jacobs for the wagon soldiers. Both pitchers were in good form, though Smith had slightly the best of the duel. The third inning was nearly a Waterloo for the infantry as five runs were scored on two hits, a base on balls and three errors in succession by the Peerless Kelly, who was at second. Two sharp batting rallies in the fourth and fifth by Lieut. Booth's men evened the score. The sixth saw the Artillery score once and resume the lead.

Both sides were blanked in the seventh and eighth and when the ninth came up the Peerless referred to as a corker that brought in Gramer and on which Kelly himself made the cent and the score was seven to six.

Easter, who batted for Smith in the ninth, then went on the mound and disposed of the enemy by three sharp shooting feats in succession.

The feature of the game was Trekauskos' work at first for the winners, though Kelly's homer brought the big crowd to its feet. The score follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2nd Inf., Runs | .000230002-7 |
| Field Art. | .000230010-1 |
| Artillery, Runs | .050010000-6 |
| Infantry | .100000001-4 |
| Struck out—By Smith 4, by Bowers 6. | |

More Soldiers Win.

The second game when the troops of the Fifth Cavalry and Col. McGunagle's braves hooked up was the real thing. Gilt-edge work was done by both sides at times and the rooters were in a frenzy from start to finish. The Cavalry went to bat first and met the Giant Kidd with Edwards catching more than half way for a time. A base on balls, a bunt and a hit brought one home in the first, while three clean singles in the second scored one more. Only sharp fielding in of singles prevented at least one more score. From then until the ninth Kidd kept the situation well in hand but three rattling

volleys in that fatal last lot three cavalrymen gallop home hands down. As there was "nothing doing" off Sunday until the sixth, things looked blue for the infantry until that round. Edwards reached first and the next batter rolled a slow bunt toward first, whereupon Mr. Tyrus Cobb seemed to have possessed himself of the corporal for a brief period and with a beautiful slide the First's clever catcher landed on third. A hit followed and home he came. Then, as did their brothers of the Second in the opening game, the First made a tie of the score and some bunches of silence settled down on the Cavalry supporters some hundreds strong.

Both teams failed to score again until the ninth, for both pitchers were working strong and the fielding was faultless; but the wheels failed to go around for the First in the last time up of the Fifth. Not so the Cavalrymen. They were on the job in great style and when the three runs came home that sealed the game up, Col. Wilder's people were winners. The score:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 5th Cav., Runs | .100000003-5 |
| Inf. Inf. | .000001100-2 |
| Field Art. | .001000301-4 |

Summary—Batteries: Fifth Cavalry, Suddarth and Steinbart; First Infantry, Kidd and Edwards; struck out by Kidd 3, by Suddarth 7; bases on balls, off Kidd 2, off Suddarth 3; double play: First Infantry, Bladen to Moors to Baugh.

The feature of the game was Edwards on the bases and Baugh at first.

Notes of the Game. Fully seventy-five per cent of the enlisted men in the garrison saw the game and the percentage of the officers present was even higher.

Col. McGunagle, who never misses a game, was "among those present."

Corporal Higgins, of the Second Infantry, again showed that he is the best in the post on balls and strikes.

Strickelle made a star one-handed catch of a line drive that closed an inning in fine style.

The three officers in the game were Lieut. Rose of the Second Infantry and Lieuts. Gramer and Hanson of the Cavalry. All three were playing ball all the time.

Professional teams could learn much as to conduct on the field from the four teams now playing here.

The standing of the teams to date: May's playing at short is fast and sure. He and Bladen are the top-notchers at that position.

Mr. Fisher: Now the transportation question was another that was raised. For instance you have been Governor of the Islands. You certainly have had to do with the transportation. I want to know whether you think there ought to be a local Territorial utilities commission here.

Mr. Carter: I do.

Mr. Fisher: Had you occasion, in that connection, when you were Governor, to look into the transportation service.

A. Yes to some extent.

Q. It has been suggested that the reason for failure of homesteading has had the fact that the transportation facilities have been manipulated against them, or that they have not been extended to them in a certain respect.

A. It is ordinarily true. I can give you one example of a homesteader who had free transportation given him for his produce. I have seen a homesteader that is miles from any government road ride over a trail in which a mule went up to his waist in mud.

Q. Did he make a success?

A. He wanted the government to build him a road, and the government couldn't do that for just one homesteader.

Q. Why weren't there any more homesteaders?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you think that generally speaking the administration of the homesteaded laws should include a very large discretion on the part of the executive?

A. I do.

Q. Do you think that that discretion should be as to the kind of homesteader?

A. I believe it has to be concentrated in a single man.

Q. If you apply that here to all the land—

A. I would not approve of it.

Q. Under that system, where first come is first served, the local man has the advantage. He makes his arrangements and he has the advantage which would exclude immigration. How far do you think that immigration is favorable.

A. You mean how far I would go?

Q. Yes.

A. I would go to the extent of not diminishing the productive wealth of the Territory.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. I mean by that that I would

(Continued on page twelve)

INTERESTING POINTS MADE BY ASHFORD AND EX-GOV. CARTER AT FISHER HEARING YESTERDAY

Statements Dealing with the Homesteading and the Fear Administration

Following is the portion of the statement made to Secretary Fisher yesterday by Attorney C. W. Ashford, on behalf of Delegate Kuhio, and published yesterday. The secretary had been discussing with Mr. Ashford. The statement immediately preceding had dealt with Ashford's idea of the desirable size of homestead areas.

Fisher: What would you say would be the maximum of acre land to give to any one person?

Ashford: Well, some land is good and some is poor. If one man gets 40 acres of good cane land, it is sufficient; on the other hand, at Waikeke there are very considerable pockets of lava, or pahoehoe, and it might be desirable and necessary to extend the limits possibly up to 100 acres of area in general; and within that 100 acres there would be in some cases less than 40 acres, and in some instances more.

Fisher: Do you mean that 40 acres of good cane land would be enough to allot to a homesteader?

Ashford: Yes, I should think so.

Fisher: You have said that you do not sympathize with the theory that the homesteader should have only as much land as could be cultivated by him and his family; that you do not regard that as American farming; and, of course, you have referred to the American farmer with the 160-acre area.

Ashford: The majority of the farmers have automobiles and pianos. They work in the field themselves, undoubtedly, some of the time, their boys some of the time, and their servants probably all of the time.

Fisher: Do you think the Hawaiian homesteader should do that?

Ashford: Yes, I think so.

Fisher: Do you think that the American farmer whom you think would be a desirable addition will not come here and engage continuously in physical labor; that they would soon become absentee landlords and become mere absentee landlords as far as their land is concerned? What is his judgment in that respect?

Ashford: It has been claimed that the white man can not work in the

Ashford: I think so. There are many degrees of labor on the farm. If a man's health is breaking, and he is advancing in years, I see no reason why he should not keep himself busy with some of the lighter tasks of the farm.

Fisher: If there are 35,000 acres of cane land, we figure that the better grades of that cane land are such as to raise about 50 tons of cane to the acre. Now, if you divided that land up into 40 or 50-acre homesteads you would only have 700 homesteads. If we split it up into 50-acre homesteads, as an average, what we would get would be 700 farmers and their families. There would be a great many more applicants for that land than that. Do you think we should encourage men who are in bad health or who are approaching old age to cultivate these lands or fix the requirements so that we would be more apt to get the able-bodied farmer?

Mr. Ashford: I do not know of any physical qualifications in this regard on the mainland. The idea is to get as much labor out of the people on the land; still I do not sympathize with the idea that all of the physical labor should be performed by the head of the family or by his sons or daughters.

Fisher: If the homesteader himself is a real worker, you think it is proper for him to do so; but if he hires part of it performed, it is entirely proper that he should be protected and encouraged to employ such additional labor as to bring the homestead up to the highest degree of cultivation? But you do think that the system should be such that the homesteader himself really be expected in the ordinary cases to be a physical worker on the ground?

Ashford: Yes, I think so.

Fisher: Do you think that the American farmer whom you think would be a desirable addition will not come here and engage continuously in physical labor; that they would soon become absentee landlords and become mere absentee landlords as far as their land is concerned? What is his judgment in that respect?

Ashford: It has been claimed that the white man can not work in the

tropics. I do not believe it. A man can work in the tropics—perhaps not as continuously as the man with the yellow skin, but he can work. With reference to the American farmers coming here and getting discouraged, I think you will find that the causes of their discouragement lie a great deal deeper than their not being able to work on the land themselves; but that they lie largely in the matters of transportation or the abuses practiced upon them by the neighboring mill owners, who have either refused to take their crops at a fair price, or have secured an advantage over them and prevented their full participation in the enterprise. The lack of roads and the extortionate prices charged for getting their products to the markets have discouraged many a homesteader here; that is, where their products are other than sugar cane.

Fisher: Assuming that all these things are true—that is to say, that all the experiments have failed because of these conditions—what I would like to do would be to get your own frank opinion as to whether the American farmer will work in the tropics. If he comes here and takes up a 50-acre homestead, will he continue to work on the land, or will he turn it over to others to work and cease to become an active farmer?

Ashford: Well, upon that point, of course, it would only be an opinion, and those opinions must necessarily vary as they are applied to this or that man. But, taking the American farmer generally, my opinion would be that he would work.

Ex-Gov. George R. Carter, at the hearing before Secretary Fisher yesterday gave very interesting testimony, the latter part of which could not be published yesterday and is reproduced below. He had been talking of Gov. Frear's administration and its alleged lack of support in Washington. It depends on the point of view—the standard of the person who is speaking and which standard is to be accepted. And another man believes that it ought to go free and that a man ought to get something for his money—another man believes that it ought to be restricted only to citizens

and so on. There are almost as many opinions as there are men. Now the only solution which I have heard expressed—in my experience, which meets the extremes is that, in my opinion, of Senator Fairchild in the last legislature. He presented it to Congress this year. It is possible that complications have arisen and he was unable to present it. Senator Fairchild came to the conclusion that you have got to face one fact and that was the vast and fundamental difference between cultivating land from which stones had been removed, land cleared, from lands which were virgin soil. He recommended the separating of those two classes of lands and when new citizens should be located on the virgin to encourage them in every way. That it would be natural for any human being to want the most valuable land—that as long as land was available for settlement the individual would get the best—would get the lands of highest value. And he recommended that in order to develop the country faster, those two classes of lands should be separated and the cultivated land rented and a better revenue could be obtained from it, and it be conserved for posterity that the revenue and unearned income be saved for at present the demand for land is certainly extremely artificial. As time goes on that demand will become more natural. The Pacific coast states are increasing rapidly in population, the Panama Canal will increase that ratio, and the day will come when there will be an overflow from those states, and what then will we have. I am not one who believes in getting rid of those lands so quickly—I have been around and seen the various homesteads—I have put into operation homesteads—I thought were going to be successful but which were not—I thought the difficulty with my predecessor were going to be like a judgment and I was going to supply that deficiency. I did not know that the men who took those homesteads had offered to sell out to the sugar men. They know their chance for they have in many instances declined to stand out against homesteading because they believe it in the future interest—the highest interest of the Territory that it would be better for the government to own the land—to summarize on the land question, I believe that the Fairchild proposition comes nearer a solution of the difficult problem than anything that I have seen suggested. There are a few homesteads that have succeeded. On Kaula, I hope before you leave you will see one. Now that is the exception rather than the rule. It has seem-

ed to me sometimes a matter of record that the small area of government land that we have left should not be subject to so many experiences and at such cost to find a solution of this problem. Take the Waikeke lands, which at the start seemed successful. Today that land is owned by corporations.

It perhaps would be better if those farmers could have stayed on the land, but I ascertained from one that the reason he left was because his wife wanted a vegetable diet and he couldn't raise the vegetables to give her. Therefore, I recommend the urging on whoever may be in charge of the administration of public lands here to the study of Fairchild's proposition. I take it that the Legislature made an error when it took the discretion away from the Governor and devoted the responsibility on the commission.

Mr. Fisher: You speaking of the land board?

Mr. Carter: Yes. We cannot readily get active and successful administration without placing responsibility where you know where it is. I take it that the agreement was reached and terms reached between the Governor on the one hand and the members of the Legislature and Delegate on the other and that compromise was taken on by the Delegate to Washington—a still further change was made and Congress took the responsibility and conferred it on the land board.

It seems to me that the difficulty of the problem extends a good deal further than simply to the Governor. Now I wanted to take up a question which does not have any bearing on any phase of the question which you are examining, but which does have a considerable relationship with the Governor's administration. I mean the appointment of positions here. I see no reason why we should be a pocket borough of California or of Wyoming.

Mr. Fisher: You mean that you ought to elect your own Governor?

Mr. Carter: I was not discussing the appointment of the Governor.

Mr. Fisher: Well the appointments that are named are comparatively few in number.

Mr. Carter: These appointments to my mind ought to be made in consultation with the Governor, if he is to be held responsible for the administration of affairs here. It seems to me that—

Mr. Fisher: It depends very large-

ly to the extent to which the Governor is responsible. Is the Governor to be held responsible for the judicial offices here? I understand he is the executive—I do not understand he has anything to do with the judiciary.

Mr. Carter: No.

Mr. Fisher: We are discussing the question as to what the executive is held responsible for, and if you have a theory that the chief executive in Hawaii is by anyone on the mainland held responsible you have a different view from mine.

Mr. Carter: Don't you think that appointments of other than the judiciary seriously affect the Governor?

Mr. Fisher: I don't imagine the Governor has anything to do with it. The Governor of New York has no more to do with the appointment of the immigration officers of that port than I have, and I assume that what is true there would be equally true out here. So it is with the officers of the Territory. I do not understand that Governor Frear is held in any way responsible.

Mr. Carter: But in those cases where he is?

Mr. Fisher: Well, I don't know what those cases are. As far as the Department of the Interior is concerned, I have made no appointments for approximately two years that have in any way involved the governorship so that I am not in a position to discuss these cases.

Mr. Carter: Unfortunately I go back in my knowledge of the situation a little further than you do. Naturally that has a bearing on the present to my mind.

Mr. Fisher: What you mean is this: Do you mean that in the past the Governor has been more consulted than he is now or less?

Mr. Carter: Very much less.